Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles

Deployment

The Soviets have a total of 1,618 ICBM launchers at deployed complexes. About 70 of them are still under construction. Another 90 or so are temporarily out of service, or in the process of being modernized. 25X1B

[redacted]

In addition to their work on construction or modernization of existing ICBM silos the Soviets have begun constructing silos at certain launch control sites for older SS-11 groups at Derazhnya and Pervomaysk. 25X1B

[redacted] 25X1D

The location of the new silos at existing launch control facilities suggests that they will have a function related to launch control. If so, they probably will have the same configuration as the large "special purpose" silos collocated with each group of 10 small silos at Derazhnya and Pervomaysk and with each group of four large silos at the SS-9 complexes.

The exact role that the "special purpose" silos are intended to serve is not clear. They are likely to serve as launch control centers. Thus far, they have all of the characteristics of a launch silo, however, and it cannot yet be determined whether they are intended to house missiles.

Land-Mobile ICBMs

Activity at the Plesetsk test center has provided evidence that the Soviets may be developing a land-mobile ICBM.

25X1D

[redacted] vehicle tracks and a number of personnel were observed at one of the sites at Plesetsk where tests of a mobile missile were conducted in 1968-69. A large canvas-covered structure has been in place over one launch pad at this site since early 1972. In addition, three large fabric-covered structures about 235 feet long and 22 feet wide were erected in another part of the Plesetsk rangehead earlier this year. The structures cover completely sections of an unimproved road near several SS-7 facilities. At this soft site a cylindrical object about the same size as canisters believed to be associated with the SS-X-16 has been present since at least July 1972.

25X1D

25X1D [redacted] The vehicles were not fitted as missile launchers or transporters, but instead were equipped with van-type enclosures. The intended use for such vehicles is not known but they could serve as command vehicles for a mobile missile system.

It is possible that the new Soviet solid propellant ICBM--the SS-X-16--is intended for mobile deployment. [redacted]

25X1D

25X1D

Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles

Operational ICBM Launchers
July 1973

Soft	
SS-7	124
SS-8	10
Hard	
SS-7	66
SS-8	9
SS-9	288
SS-11	990
SS-13	60
New large	2
Total	1,549

NOTE: These figures include some 90 launchers in various stages of reduced readiness--34 SS-7s, 50 SS-11s, and 6 SS-9s--because of activity related to modernization, conversion and, in the case of the SS-7s, possible deactivation. [redacted] 25X1B

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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Antiballistic Missile Defenses

Deployment

No evidence of deployment of additional ABM launchers in the Moscow area or deployment of an ABM system in defense of ICBM sites has been found since the signing of the ABM Treaty. The Soviets are continuing developmental work, however, on a new ABM system with improved radars.

Construction is nearly complete on one face of the large acquisition and tracking radar south of Moscow. Work is proceeding on the other face, but it is in a much earlier stage of construction. The face of the radar oriented toward Western Europe and the North Atlantic probably will begin operating later this year. The face oriented toward China probably will not have an operational capability for another two or three years.

Construction is also continuing at the two abandoned ABM complexes near Moscow where work resumed in 1971. At one complex, dish antennas have been mounted on two buildings and preparations are in progress for installing similar antennas on two additional buildings.

This complex evidently will not be an additional deployment site for missiles. No launchers are being built there and the antennas are unlike those used on any missile site radars under development at Sary Shagan. The complex may serve more than one function in space tracking and communications. It has been tenatively associated with General Staff satellite communications.

No launchers or antennas have been identified at the second complex where work is under way.

Research and Development

25X1D

[redacted]

The Soviets have deactivated seven launch positions at the Sary Shagan test range since the signing of the ABM Treaty. They currently have 12 operational ABM launchers at Sary Shagan--three less than the maximum allowable under the Treaty.

Construction and Deployment of Soviet Sea-Based Ballistic Missiles

The USSR now has 42 nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines operational or on sea trials--2 D class, 31 Y class, and 9 older H class--with 550 launch tubes. In addition, the USSR has 22 diesel-powered ballistic missile submarines operational--the G class--with 70 launch tubes. An additional 172 to 176 launch tubes are on D and Y class units estimated to be under construction or fitting out. The two shipyards building ballistic missile submarines have probably shifted completely from the Y class to the D class. Production of Y class submarines has probably ended with the launching of the 32nd unit this spring at Komsomolsk. Four D class submarines have been launched to date at Severodvinsk. The first of these is now operational.

The missile carried by the D class, the 4,300-nautical mile SS-N-8, is also operational. The Soviets are also testing a modified version of the SS-N-6 which carries multiple reentry vehicles. There is no evidence to indicate whether the reentry vehicles are independently targetable. Eventually all Y class submarines probably will be equipped with the modified missile.

Currently, three Y class submarines normally patrol in the western Atlantic and one in the western Pacific. The H and G class submarines make alternate missile patrols in the north Atlantic.

Sea-based Ballistic Missiles

Units Operational or on Sea Trials, July 1973

Submarines	
D class	2
Y class	31
Total	33
H class	9
G class	22
Total	31
Grand Total	64
Launch Tubes	
D class	24
Y class	496
Total	520
H class	30
G class	70
Total	100
Grand Total	620

NOTE: These figures include 5 Y class units that are undergoing significant modification or refueling work.

Research and Development of Sea-Based Ballistic Missiles

Testing of two long-range sea-based ballistic missiles--the SS-N-8 and the SS-N-6 Mod 2--have taken place in the last year.

25X1D

[redacted]

Twelve SS-N-8 missiles are carried by the D class submarine. One of these submarines has been undergoing sea trials in the Barents Sea for the last six months. It is likely that SS-N-8s were fired from this submarine in the latter part of 1972. The SS-N-8 system could now be operational.

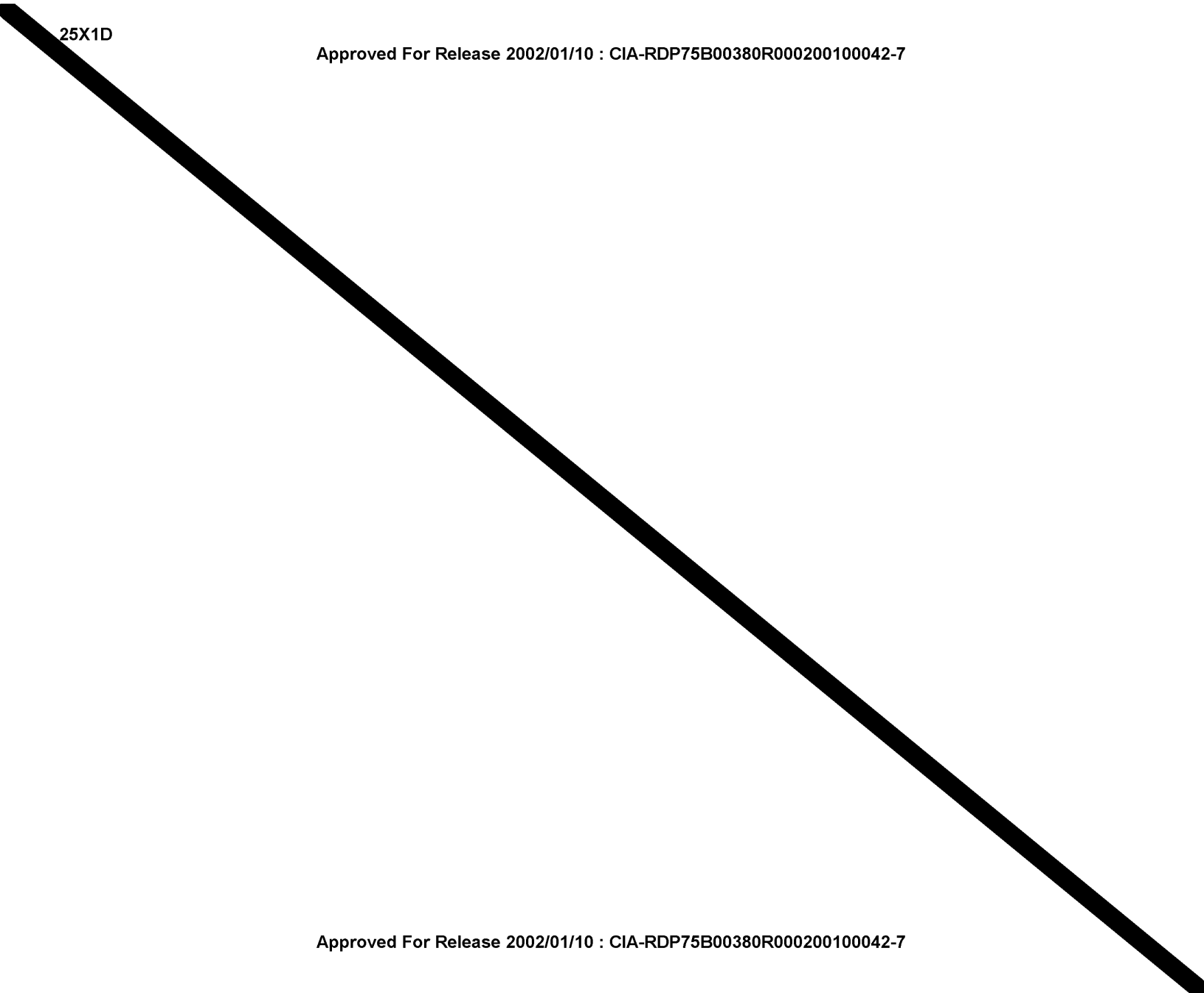
25X1B

[redacted]

25X1D

25X1D

[redacted]



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The Soviet Naval Cruise Missiles

Since the mid-Sixties the Soviets have developed six new cruise missiles--the SS-N-7, 9, 10 and 11 for ships and submarines and the AS-5 and AS-6 for aircraft. The newer surface ships and submarines are equipped with short-range cruise missiles which do not require external targeting assistance, nor do they have the weight or require the space of older cruise missiles. The deployment of C class submarines with SS-N-7 missiles gave the Soviets a means to counter carriers in areas distant from the USSR. These units could, for the first time, maintain continuous contact with carriers in areas beyond the range of Soviet aircraft based in the USSR.

The Soviets currently are building three surface combatant classes--the Kresta II, the Krivak, and the Kara--that are believed to carry the short-range SS-N-10. These classes make up about half the number of Soviet surface combatants equipped with cruise missiles. The Soviets may also be equipping a few older destroyer classes--the Kildin and Kashin--with another short-range cruise missile.

The construction of these new ship classes has not kept pace with the growth of operations away from home waters, however. The Soviets have used older combatants in areas such as the Indian Ocean where operations are primarily political in nature. The new ships have been reserved for areas such as the Mediterranean where the risk of military confrontation with the West is greater.

Even in the Mediterranean, however, the Soviets do not keep substantial numbers of cruise missile-equipped combatants on station. Typically, only two or three submarines and one or two surface combatants equipped with antiship missiles are there. The Soviets may also be evaluating the use of Osa class patrol boats which have come out of the Black Sea twice to participate in exercises with the Soviet Mediterranean Squadron.

The Soviets continue to conduct research on new missile systems which have not been identified with specific ships. Only a few of them have been identified with a naval mission, however. Like the missiles deployed during the late Sixties and early Seventies, many of the Soviet missiles now being tested are believed to borrow extensively from past designs. One of these is the SS-NX-12 which is thought to be a replacement for the SS-N-3. Although the SS-NX-12 is faster, it is estimated to be little more than a modernized version of the SS-N-3. The Soviets also continue to intensively test air-to-surface missiles at the Vladimirovka Test Range.

In addition to cruise missiles, the Soviets are testing the SS-NX-13, a ballistic missile with a range of [redacted] The SS-NX-13 is believed to have an anti-ship role.

25X1B

Soviet Naval Cruise Missile Force

As of 1 July 1975

Platform	OOB	Type of Missile Carried	Total Number Of Launchers
Submarines			
E-II	28	SS-N-3	224
J	16	SS-N-3	64
W Conversion	9	SS-N-3	28
P	1	?	10
C	11	SS-N-7	88
	65		414
Major Surface Ships			
Krupnyy	1	SS-N-1	2
Kildin	2	SS-N-1	2
Kynda	4	SS-N-3	32
Kresta I	4	SS-N-3	16
Kresta II	5	SS-N-10	40
Krivak	5	SS-N-10	20
Kara	1	SS-N-10	8
	22		120
Minor Surface Ships			
Komar	5	SS-N-2	10
Osa	120	SS-N-2/SS-N-11	480
Nanuchka	7	SS-N-9	42
	132		532
Aircraft			
Badger	135	AS-2	135
Badger	110	AS-5/AS-6	220
	245		355
Totals	464		1,421

USSR: Disposition of Naval Cruise Missile Platforms and Launchers
1 July 1973

Northern Fleet

Platforms		Launchers
25	Coastal Ships	100
60	Aircraft	80
6	Major Surface	36
28	Submarines	258
119	Totals	474

Baltic Sea Fleet

Platforms		Launchers
41	Coastal Ships	168
50	Aircraft	80
7	Major Surface	36
2	Submarines	8
100	Totals	292

Pacific Ocean Fleet

Platforms		Launche
45	Coastal Ships	180
80	Aircraft	120
5	Major Surface	23
20	Submarines	134
150	Totals	457

Black Sea Fleet

Platforms		Launchers
21	Coastal Ships	84
55	Aircraft	75
4	Major Surface	25
5	Submarines	14
85	Totals	198

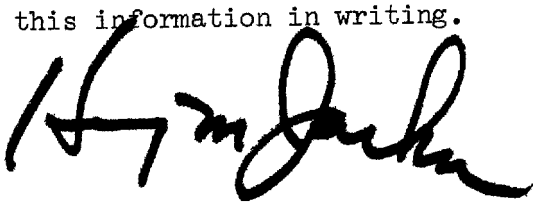
July 20, 1973

TO: Jack Maury

Please provide me not later than 9:30 a.m. Monday, July 23, a full classified rundown of status of USSR strategic programs -- numbers, types, and latest testings:

1. Sea-based
2. Land-based
3. Cruise missiles (whether "called" tactical or strategic)
4. Mobile missiles
5. ABM deployments, testing, etc.

Please provide this information in writing.



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